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WEATHER—PARIS: Friday morning  
65°-68° (18-20). Forecast: Showy  
clouds, 65°-68° (15-18). Saturday  
65°-68° (15-18). Sunday: 65°-  
68° (15-18). Monday: 65°-68° (15-18).  
Tuesday: 65°-68° (15-18). Wednesday:  
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Friday: 65°-68° (15-18). Saturday: 65°-  
68° (15-18). Sunday: 65°-68° (15-18).  
National Weather—Page 2

Just in time

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1970

Established 1887

## S. Says Russia Violates Act in Holding Generals

Almer M. Kober

PARIS, Oct. 28 (UPI)—The United States today accused the Soviet Union of a "clear violation" of a consular convention involving the American colonel who were aboard the plane whose small plane was shot down by the Soviet side of Turkey.

Mr. Dobrynin told newsmen after leaving a 25-minute meeting with Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin 2d that the generals "might be released" but that it depended "on the results of the

accidental and without hostile or ulterior intent."

It added that "there is no justification for any further delay" in releasing the two generals, an American major and a Turkish colonel who also were aboard the Beechcraft.

Mr. Dobrynin told newsmen after leaving a 25-minute meeting with Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin 2d that the generals "might be released" but that it depended "on the results of the

investigation" by Soviet authorities. He also said that he and Mr. Irwin had reached a "general consensus" that "it is better not to have this happen again" and that "generals should stay where they belong."

The violation of the consular convention related to the fact that Moscow refused to permit U.S. Embassy officials to visit the men until five days after they landed in the Soviet Union. That agreement provides for such access, the note said, "within four days at the most."

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said Mr. Dobrynin had given Mr. Irwin no information on their possible release, promising only to transmit the note and Mr. Irwin's comments to Moscow.

On the timing of consular visits, a right, the United States had long sought, Mr. McCloskey pointed to what he described as quick access given Soviet Embassy officials in the case of a Soviet employee of the United Nations arrested last February in Seattle on an espionage charge.

The tone of the American note Thursday was considerably milder than the Soviet protest of Oct. 26 to which it was a reply. In fact the U.S. note said it was difficult to understand the "far-ranging content" of the Soviet note. That note had said such illegal flights were part of "extensive military and intelligence activities" that are "openly hostile to the U.S.S.R."

Moscow also used the note to restate its long opposition to American military bases overseas.

The Soviet note had charged "more than ten unlawful violations" of its air space in the past three years. The American response said "most of these cases involved light aircraft which approached Soviet territory while carrying hunters in search of Alaskan polar bears."

By contrast, the note went on, the United States has "imparably" acted "in a restrained and constructive fashion" in case of Soviet air and naval intrusions into American air space and territorial waters.

**U. S. Seeks New Visit**

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP)—The two generals whose light plane crossed the Soviet-Turkish border last week concluded their eighth day in detention today with no immediate hope of release.

Except for one meeting with two U.S. consuls last Monday, the generals, their pilot and a Turkish escort officer have been held incommunicado since their plane crossed the border and landed in the city of Leningrad Oct. 21.

Detained in a government rest house are Maj. Gen. Edward C. D. Scherzer, chief of the U.S. military mission to Turkey; his assistant, Brig. Gen. Claude M. McQuarrie Jr.; their pilot, Maj. James P. Russell Jr., and Turkish Col. Cemal Deneli.

**Turkey Silent on Hijacking**

ANKARA, Oct. 29 (AP)—Turkey clamped official secrecy today on an investigation into the latest Russian air hijacking to Turkey.

The police again questioned four

Russians who came to Sinop on the Turkish Black Sea coast, in a twin-engined air taxi Tuesday night.

The pound showed up well in the foreign exchange market after the squeeze action. It closed at \$2.30, up nine points and at its highest rate for some months.

Some businessmen will feel that the squeeze cancels out the liquidity effects of the corporation tax cut. But officials pointed out that exporting companies will still get tax reductions that was to be decided when they meet.

Anthony Chancellor of the ex-

plement Tax Cuts

## UK of England Tightens Budget in Anti-Inflation Move

By Anthony Lewis

N. Oct. 29 (NYT)—The England tightened its own warning that "firm restraint of bank lending is essential in the period ahead" to damp down inflation.

The London clearing banks to their special deposits by £1 billion. This money is in the Bank of England and is not available for lending.

It will be to make borrowing significantly more difficult in the months ahead, for individuals. The official deposit requirement set by Nov. 11, but the best fit at once.

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pected as inflationary

member's program has been

paraded as inflationary,

he took care to cut

spending by about as

as sliced off taxes. Two

years have been advanced.

Corporations would find

difficulty in almost at

living their liquidity posi-

tions necessary for wage increases.

At this point has been

by analyses of Mr.

de Villiers Graaff. He pre-

dicted that the National party

would not be able to remain in

office for a further term. The

general election was in April of

this year.

The National party has been in power since 1948 and the immovability of the white electorate, except toward the apartheid party, has been reflected over the years in provincial as well as national politics.

Industrial workers will

be maintained on the

money and credit. I

to be no misunderstanding,

our resolve to take the

measures to this end."

officials said today.

The strongly liberal Progressive

party, which has only one repre-

sentative in Parliament, Mrs. Helen

Shriman, also increased its vote

during the general election. But

neither the Progressive party nor

the extreme right-wing Herstigte

Partie gained eight seats in Parliament from the Nationalists.

The most dramatic of the National party's upsets was in the Trans-

vaal provincial constituency of

Randburg, previously held by the

Nationalists with a 3,000 majority.

The United party reversed the

position to win by almost 2,000

votes.

Residents of Randburg have dif-

fered with the government several

times recently on issues of apart-

heid policy that militate against

whites, such as limitations on the

number of African servants.

**Flexible Apartheid**

The United party favors apart-

heid but more flexible in its ap-

plication. It supports a federal

government, controlled by a white

majority central Parliament, rather

than the Nationalists' plan to create independent Africa Bantustans, or homelands.

Observers here believe that Mr.

Vorster will now have to move

more to the center to accommodate

the shift in public opinion. He is

not expected to drop any basic

principles of apartheid but might

yield to increasing pressures from

so-called verligte (enlightened)

intellectuals, newspaper editors,

academics, philosophers, clerics and

politicians who are closer to the

United-party line and who believe

that the future of the National

Party lies in more flexibility and

less concern with what is called

"petty apartheid."

Two die as gunfire breaks out in central Amman. Story on page 2.

The Pope will visit Iran, the Philippines, Australia, Samoa, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Ceylon.

According to Vatican sources,

the scope of the journey is mainly religious. But the Pope

is expected to renew his appeal

for peace in Vietnam in a "message to Asia."

## Opposition Gains in Local Elections

### S. African Regime Suffers Setback at Polls

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 29 (NYT)—South Africa's governing National party received its second election jolt of the year today as results of provincial council elections showed a shift toward the United party, the main opposition. Premier John Vorster's National party still gained a comfortable overall victory, but the United party's gain of nine seats from the Nationalists revealed a "new trend" in the politics of South Africa, according to United party leader Sir de Villiers Graaff. He predicted that the National party would not be able to remain in office for a further term. The general election was in April of this year.

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## Nixon Aides Differ on 'Signals' Over Cease-Fire Proposal . . .

By Murray Marder

**WASHINGTON.** Oct. 29 (UPI)—The Nixon administration circulated mixed signals yesterday about North Vietnam's interest in exploring President Nixon's Indochina cease-fire plan.

Some U.S. officials reported diplomatic signs or signals indicating that North Vietnam was seriously interested in exploring the President's proposal, despite Hanoi's "categorical" rejection of it.

Other official sources, at equal or higher level, reported that there was no credible evidence that either North Vietnam or its major allies were signaling any current desire to explore anything but North Vietnam's and the Viet Cong's own proposals. But eventually, these administration sources forecast, the Communist position will shift.

In both cases, the U.S. officials are carrying out the Nixon administration's internal instructions to "keep alive" the President's Oct. 7 Indochina proposal, no matter how flatly it is publicly rejected.

### Offensive Expected

American strategists generally expect a Communist attempt to intensify fighting in Cambodia in the coming weeks. This may be what is causing some officials to inject new expectations into the negotiating prospects, to forestall belief that an upsurge of fighting will mean that negotiating prospects are dead.

In any case, according to authoritative sources, there is no concrete, substantive message from either North Vietnam or its major Communist allies that serious negotiations are imminent in the deadlocked Paris peace talks.

There are contradictory "signals" from Communist sources on the fringes of the conflict, especially East Europeans, about new Communist "flexibility" in Paris.

The visit to Washington earlier this week of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, plus recent talks between American and Soviet officials, has helped arouse speculation that some new Communist overture is circulating. According to authoritative sources, however, what the Communists are stressing is the Viet Cong's Sept. 17 Vietnam proposal, not President Nixon's.

### Separation Possible

In Paris, and elsewhere, Hanoi and Viet Cong diplomats have spread the word that it may be possible to separate the Viet Cong demand for withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Vietnam by June 30, 1971, from the previously co-equal Communist demand for simultaneous agreement on a new coalition government in Saigon.

U.S. strategists have noted that there is deliberate ambiguity on this linkage in the Sept. 17 Viet Cong offer. While interested in this ambiguity, U.S. officials are extremely wary about it. President Nixon has adamantly opposed setting any deadline on a "unilateral" U.S. troop withdrawal.

American officials who spoke yesterday of signs that Hanoi was interested in and even, as they put it, intrigued by President Nixon's offer, cited as one example of this

## ... But Paris Spokesman Calls Plan 'Buried Once and for All'

By Anatole Shub

**PARIS.** Oct. 29 (UPI)—Vietnamese Communists today pronounced President Nixon's peace proposals, which they have been rejecting for three weeks, as "buried once and for all" and expressed irritation with Washington officials who have suggested Hanoi might change its mind.

News reports from Washington cited unnamed "official U.S. sources" as claiming that North Vietnamese leaders were giving serious attention to Mr. Nixon's proposal. However, Nguyen Thanh Le, North Vietnamese spokesman at the deadlocked peace conference here, declared after today's 90th session that "this type of rumor is aimed only at sowing illusions in order to camouflage the shady designs of the Nixon administration."

The North Vietnamese official also used the occasion to enter a "formal, total denial" of a report in the Paris newspaper Combat Tuesday that there had been secret contacts between Hanoi's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, and U.S. delegation chief David K. E. Bruce.

### Out of Whole Cloth

Nguyen Thanh Le said that the report was "made up out of whole cloth," noting that Xuan Thuy had just returned from a six-day visit to Hungary.

At the formal conference session, Xuan Thuy assailed Mr. Nixon's "hypocritical propositions" and asserted that a peaceful settlement could "only" be achieved on the basis of the Communist eight-point program as presented last Sept. 17. The key points call for total withdrawal of U.S. and allied forces from South Vietnam by next June 30, and for U.S. repudiation of the Saigon government headed by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

For the Viet Cong, deputy delegation chief Nguyen Van Thien made even more explicit the Communist view that "there is no other spirit than that of the people for the United States except as one example of this way" for the United States except

## Cambodia, Hanoi Units Clash 14 Miles From Phnom Penh

**PHNOM PENH.** Oct. 29 (UPI)—Two Cambodian infantry companies fought North Vietnamese troops today after the North Vietnamese attacked Cambodian positions 14 miles northeast of here at dawn. The battle was raging 16 hours later.

"It is a battle for their lives," a Cambodian spokesman said. The fighting was four miles north of Prek Taneak, the scene of a battle in late August in which the Cambodian Army suffered more than 200 dead and wounded.

Heavy bombing raids have been carried out against the suspected enemy positions in the area.

The size of the North Vietnamese force was undetermined.

"I hope it is not serious because we have only two companies," said the Cambodian military spokesman.

American spokesmen reported what they called extremely light ground action for U.S. troops in South Vietnam and said there were no Americans killed in action, the third time in less than two months that a 24-hour period has passed with no American combat deaths.

American B-57 bombers carried out another day of raids against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, ending a third consecutive week of daily saturation bombings of the Communist supply line.

The U.S. command said 48 Americans were killed in the war last week and 279 wounded.

Meanwhile, a 5,000-man South Vietnamese task force that invaded Communist border sanctuaries around the Cambodian town of Snouh three days ago fought its first major battle yesterday and killed 44 guerrillas, military spokesman said.

The engagement was one of three sizable battles the South Vietnamese had with Communist troops yesterday. The South Vietnamese reported killing a total of 41 guerrillas in the other two actions, both inside South Vietnam.

Two United Press International staff members, correspondent Frank Frosch and Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer Kyotchi Sawada, were found dead on Highway 3 south of Phnom Penh today. Both had been shot through the chest, apparently in a Communist ambush.

Mr. Frosch, 27, was UPI's Phnom Penh bureau manager. Mr. Sawada, 34, a Japanese, had won numerous photographic prizes, including the 1968 Pulitzer Prize for his dramatic

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AROUND THE CORNER FROM AMERICAN EXPRESS

## Over Alleged Soviet Sub Base

### USIA Chief Reportedly Told Nixon to Sever SALT Links

By Chalmers M. Roberts

**WASHINGTON.** Oct. 29 (UPI)—The head of the U.S. Information Agency recently suggested to President Nixon that the United States break off the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union, administration sources said yesterday.

The sources said director Frank Shakespeare made the proposal, among others, in a memo written at the height of the Soviet-American argument over an alleged Soviet missile submarine base in Cuba.

Mr. Nixon apparently rejected the Shakespeare proposal.

Mr. Shakespeare yesterday said that he never comments on any communications he sends the President and would not comment on this report. An aide, while saying he was not privy to those communications, said the account "on the face of it is preposterous."

According to the account, the Shakespeare proposal was made in early October before the Washington-Moscow arrangement under which Moscow announced it was not building a Soviet submarine base. That deal has never been officially confirmed, however.

At that time Moscow's intentions in several areas—the Middle East, Cuba and Berlin—had become highly suspect in Washington and there was considerable talk about what steps might be taken.

One step was the arrangement with Moscow over Cuba. Two days ago Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania added credence to the account of an arrangement by telling a party campaign luncheon in Pittsburgh that "There will not be a Russian sub base in Cuba. To go into detail now would serve no useful purpose, but it had been worked out with considerable reasonableness of all sides."

As far as is known, Mr. Shakespeare was the only high official suggesting drastic steps, such as halting the SALT negotiations which resume in Helsinki Nov. 2, or considering a break in diplomatic relations. Those relations were maintained even during the coldest of the cold war years.

This is the second instance in which Mr. Shakespeare has been reported to have proposed a hard line toward the Soviet Union. On Oct. 19 it was reported that the USIA had taken such a hard position toward the Russians after Washington charged Moscow with complicity in the Middle East cease-fire shooting that Secretary of State William P. Rogers stepped in.

Mr. Rogers reminded Mr. Shakespeare, at that time, that the USIA by law must take its policy direction from the State Department, which then was trying to avoid exacerbating the situation.

State Department officials asked about the Shakespeare memo, refused comment.

President Nixon, on entering the White House, ended the Johnson administration practice of inviting the USIA head to sit in on National Security Council meetings. However, as Mr. Shakespeare has often told others, he has the right to speak directly to the President.

It was that right he was exercising, the sources said, in making his October proposals. However, the suggestions were never considered by the National Security Council, it was added. It also was said that in making his proposals Mr. Shakespeare did not inform either the

State Department or the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, whose head, Gerard Smith, is the chief U.S. negotiator at SALT.

### Shakespeare Denies Story

**WASHINGTON.** Oct. 29 (UPI)—USIA Director Frank Shakespeare today denied the Washington Post report that he suggested to President Nixon that the United States break off the strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union and consider breaking diplomatic relations with Moscow.

"... The Washington Post story is utterly without foundation," Mr. Shakespeare said in a statement issued by his office. A USIA spokesman said Mr. Shakespeare issued the brief statement because the issue was too serious as to require a direct statement."



Frank Shakespeare

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Ministry of Defense or the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Shakespeare indicated that he would make no changes in his government or in party leadership. It has been customary for newly elected or re-elected premiers to make such changes.

Mr. Sato received 333 votes in an election held at a special convention against Mr. Ito for his only term as Minister of Defense.

In all, this could wings of approximately F-4s and F-105s assigned and based in West Europe. F-4s and Navy A-6s on Sixth Fleet aircraft with serial refueling, able to deliver nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union.

In this, all could be a serious countermeasure.

For this reason, officials believe that the F-4s will be made the first in Helsinki.

The recess was designed by the Soviet negotiator with Kremlin leaders to paralyze Washington and be a serious countermeasure.

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Authored by Justice Minister Plevén, 69



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## France Drafts Bill Urging Executives to Retire at 65

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 29.—There are too many old men running the French economy, the government has decided, and it has come up with a bill to encourage them to retire.

The bill, drafted by Justice Minister René Plevén, 69, and approved by the government yesterday, would apply pressure on French corporations to retire their executives by 65. The Justice Ministry indicated today that the bill was prepared at the wishes of Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, 55.

It is supported by President Georges Pompidou, 59. Asked if such a measure would have been possible under former President Charles de Gaulle, 78, a reporter

was told by the Justice Ministry that it was for the reporter to judge.

The bill clearly bears the stamp of Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who has said he wants to build his *Nouvelle Société* on youth and dynamism. It perhaps does not go as far as he would like to go, for the government cannot very well force private citizens into retirement, but as one commentator pointed out today, it will focus "blinding spotlights" on those reluctant elderly executives who try to hang on for a few more years.

Has 72 Deadline

The bill, if approved by the obedient Gaullist majority in the National Assembly, would give corporations two years to fix a retirement limit for their directors at

any age they like. If, however, the company fails to fix a limit before the Oct. 1, 1972 deadline, it would fall under the limits of the law.

These are 65 years for members of the board and the president, and a clause that would make it illegal for more than one-third of a company's chief executives to be over 70. Proprietorships will not be affected.

A survey by Le Monde taken this year showed that the average age of French company presidents was 60, and that of chief executives, 61. Expansion, the French economic weekly, ran a survey showing 70 percent of French board members over 60.

The project reflects Mr. Chaban-Delmas' attempt to modernize the economy. The words he uses

to describe French society often sound more like a description by a member of the opposition—"blocked, sclerotic, immobile and fixed"—are some of his favorite words. The image he has stamped for himself is just the opposite: the prime minister plays tennis and lifts weights, gets up and retires early, works 14 hours a day and is said to take the stairs two steps at a time.

He also gives clear indications he would like to succeed Mr. Pompidou eventually, and will be only 60 when Mr. Pompidou's term ends—at which time Mr. Pompidou will be close to retirement age.

At any rate, the bill will not affect the President of the Republic, members of the government or parliament. The government reasons that the people can always vote politicians out of office if they are too old—something which the stockholders apparently cannot do.

Associated Press  
**BARRICADE**—Garbage blocking a London street as a result of the "dirty job" strike.

## Garbagemen End Strike in 2 London Areas

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Garbagemen in two of London's 32 boroughs went back to work today, clearing four weeks' accumulated garbage. But 60,000 other workers across the country continued their scattered strike for higher pay.

The Tower Hamlets and Southwark boroughs made local settlements with the four unions involved, agreeing to their full demand for a 55 shilling (\$6.80) a week raise.

In Southwark, union officials said most of the 2,000 employees who had been on strike have

returned to work. Union officials said they expected almost a full return to work Monday.

William Guy, leader of the Labor-controlled Tower Hamlets council, said the settlement would mean an extra eight pence (\$0.80) on borough taxes. He said an extra \$400,000 (\$660,000) would be needed to meet the agreement.

Officials of one of the unions involved in the dispute, the National Union of Public Employees, said last night they were preparing a blacklist of firms and householders using

## Italy's Unions Divided Over United Front

By Paul Hofmann

FLORENCE, Oct. 29 (NYT)—The leadership of Italy's three major trade union organizations, which includes Communists, agreed today to step up efforts to build a united labor front that would strive for drastic social reforms.

However, after four days of debate in the modern convention center here, the 400 participants in the inter-union conference remained split on how fast and by what means the unity of organized labor should be sought.

The Communists, and some Socialist and Roman Catholic union leaders, pressed for an early merger of the three labor groups as the sole guarantee that the structures of Italian society could be thoroughly revamped and modernized.

### No Excessive Haste

Social Democrats and other non-Communists warned against excessive haste in the unification process and demanded that the leftist unions must convincingly prove their independence of the Communist party before a formal merger decision was possible.

The consensus at the Florence conference was that the year-old collaboration of the three large labor groups would be maintained and intensified.

This "unity of action" after many years of politically motivated union rivalry began last year when the three labor groups jointly organized a series of broad strikes involving millions of workers in industry, agriculture and the public and private service sectors.

For the last few months, the top leaders of the three labor groups have been negotiating with the government over a list of social reform demands elaborated by the union front. Labor's reform program calls for more low-rent housing, better schools, hospitals and social security, improvements in the urban and commuter transportation systems and a revision of the tax structure to favor the poorer classes.

### Immediate Reforms

The government has, in principle, accepted the labor demands and early this month reached an accord with the union front on immediate reforms of health services.

Strains developed within the labor front when Italy's largest trade union organization, the Communist-dominated Italian General Confederation of Labor, called a nation-wide day-long general strike Oct. 2, asserting that the pressure on the government for social reforms must be kept up.

The other two major union organizations contend that the talks with Premier Enrico Colombo's center-left government had advanced sufficiently to hope for tangible results in the near future without a general strike. Sponsored only by the General Confederation of Labor, the Oct. 2 strike was far from general.

**Seaman Who Carried Gun at Airport Fined**

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Miguel Aberasturri, 33, a merchant seaman from Tenerife, Canary Islands, pleaded guilty today to possessing a gun and ammunition illegally when about to board a plane at London Airport. He was fined \$72.

Police said the defendant, a ship's chief engineer, was arrested early today as he was about to board a BOAC flight to Tel Aviv. They said they were satisfied that Mr. Aberasturri had "no sinister motive" in carrying a revolver and ammunition.

The sailor told a magistrate's court the captain of his ship permitted officers to carry guns for competition on deck. He had no license for the weapon.

**N.Y. Police to Seek \$16,000 Annual Wage**

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association announced that it will seek a \$16,000-a-year minimum salary for experienced patrolmen, with retirement at full pay after 25 years.

The wage demand would represent a \$6,000 a year increase over the current salaries of first-grade patrolmen. Retirement now is at half pay after 20 years and full pay after 35 years.

In addition, the PBA's multi-million-dollar list of demands included a four-day, 35-hour work week to replace the present 40 hours over five days.

## Postal Workers Strike in France

PARIS, Oct. 29 (Reuters)—Most of France's 328,000 postal workers went on strike today and brought the country's postal services to a standstill as the postal unions claimed today.

The workers are seeking better pay and conditions. Today's protest climaxed a series of strikes that began on Monday and was timed to coincide with a debate in parliament today on the Post Office budget.

## 500,000 Slate Strike In West Germany

STUTTGART, West Germany, Oct. 29 (Reuters)—About 500,000 workers in the state of Baden-Württemberg will go on strike Nov. 5 if no agreements have been reached by then in steel, iron, car and metal-processing industries.

The metal workers' union here announced yesterday that it would attempt to renew negotiations with industry leaders today, but that if the deadlock continues a strike will be called.

## Pilot Dies on Flight, Co-Pilot Lands Plane

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29 (AP)—The pilot of a Trans World Airlines plane carrying 54 persons died in flight apparently after suffering a heart attack yesterday.

The Chicago-to-San Francisco flight landed safely in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, an airline spokesman said here.

The spokesman identified the dead pilot as Capt. Herbert Shively, 49. He said that the first officer, Edward W. Connelly, 36, took over the controls and landed safely in Cedar Rapids.

## In Driver's Seat

LYON, Oct. 29 (Reuters)—President Georges Pompidou took his chauffeur for a fast ten-minute drive when he opened the newest stretch of the 620-mile Little-to-Marseille autoroute near here today. Mr. Pompidou, driving with one elbow resting on the open car window, took the wheel as his motorcade toured the final section of the motorway.

The Foreign Ministry said some of them had flown over military areas in Sweden.

## Defense Chiefs Of 8 NATO Countries Meet in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Defense ministers and military staff from eight NATO countries began two days of discussions about nuclear and tactics.

Donald MacDonald, Canadian Defense Minister, met yesterday with officials of one of the unions involved in the dispute, the National Union of Public Employees, said last night they were preparing a blacklist of firms and householders using

private contractors to rubbish during the strike.

"Those on our b shall not have their collected by union men indefinite period after strike is over," said one.

"The boycott will last enough to make their life uncomfortable."

The Inner London Education Authority yesterday renews appeal for an early end to the strike. It said no me being prepared in more 600 schools and school port is badly affected.

## Papillon' Wins Permission to Stay in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Charlène, France's best-known convict author, yesterday won his right to live in Paris.

Mr. Charlène, author of "Monsieur Charrière," was condemned to 39 years ago. He had been from Paris because forbidding a condemned to return to the jurisdiction where he was judged.

Mr. Charlène escaped from French prison seven times a member of the government and refused to allow the opposition motion.

The rebel party members were believed to be ready to support Mr. Lynch on the overall confidence issue.

Opposition to Mr. Gibbons within Flanna Fall was a result of his role as key prosecution witness in a 14-day arms conspiracy trial in which Charles J. Haughey, former finance minister, and three others were acquitted.

Defense counsel had accused Mr. Gibbons of lying during the hearing and had predicted that he would be publicly disgraced as a result of it.

Assured of Victory

Mr. Lynch, who controls 74 seats in the 144-member house, is virtually assured of winning the confidence motion when it is put to a vote, probably next Wednesday.

Opposition leader Liam Cosgrave, opening the debate for the Flanna Fall government, argued that the government motion of confidence carried an implied endorsement of Mr. Gibbons as a member of the government and refused to allow the opposition motion.

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Opposition leader Liam Cosgrave, opening the debate



Page 6—Friday, October 30, 1970

## Questions of Compatibility

The discussions of space cooperation just conducted by the United States and the Soviet Union had great practical and symbolic importance. The most specific subject taken up in Moscow was the possibility of constructing "compatible" docking systems on the spacecraft of the two countries to permit rescue missions and other forms of joint efforts beyond the earth's envelope. But this implies a degree of collaboration in the whole area of exploring the heavens that could be beneficial to both nations and to the world. And it is not without its significance here on earth.

"Some progress" was made in the meeting, Soviet officials reported—"but this is a very complicated, technical matter which will require further research." The same could be said for the strategic arms limitation talks, which are to resume in Helsinki on Monday. What is essential given the vast resources of modern technology, is not so much a question of research, but of the wills behind it. If it could be assumed that both Moscow and Washington were really determined to work together, whether in outer space or in the control of missiles and strategic weapons generally, a way could be found through the technical difficulties, numerous and complex though they may be.

This common will has come under acute and skeptical scrutiny in recent months. largely, it must be said, because of the attitude of the Soviet government. Whether the differences that have been emphasized

by Moscow on many fronts around the world are fundamental or chiefly rhetorical may well be revealed in Helsinki next week. For here is a matter on which both sides have made "compatible" statements, and where both could profit by a de-escalation of effort. It is a matter, too, in which the whole world has a vital interest, and in which pressures upon the super-powers to reach agreement are strong.

But it is also an issue which involves basic points of view, and in which sufficient mutual confidence must not only exist, but be established, to permit progress. This does not demand that every difference between the two nations be reconciled; that would be an impossibility. It simply requires of both that they slow down the competition in acquiring, or seeking to acquire, power at the other's expense—or, at least, that the competition be limited to persuasion.

As the Russians said in respect to the space question, "We have one type of ship and the United States has its own." The problem is not one of fundamentally altering either spaceships or ships of state, but of developing ways by which these can link up for specific, mutually advantageous purposes. Since the alternative is, certainly in the case of the ships of state, the possibility of disastrous collision, the need for this amount of compatibility is strong. The Moscow meetings offered a glimmer of hope; may the SALT talks bring that hope to fruition.



'Dear, Did He Say Which Candidates Are FOR Bombing, Burning, Rioting and Mugging?'

## Wanted: A 'Coherent Concept' for Africa

For a President who had promised Africa a "new dialogue," Mr. Nixon put on an unfortunate performance last week by failing to find time to receive President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. A major figure in Africa, and a responsible one, Mr. Kaunda was coming to the White House as chairman of the 57-state Lusaka conference of unaligned nations and as representative of the Organization of African Unity. Americans blamed scheduling snafus on both sides for what he termed a snub by President Nixon. Certainly Mr. Kaunda is not one to harbor a personal grudge. But he and many others can hardly avoid wondering why he could not present Africa's views directly to Mr. Nixon—on a day when the President had time to campaign in Tennessee, North Carolina and Indiana. Precisely because such mishaps get so much more public attention than normal diplomatic exchanges, this one was extremely regrettable.

The other piece of recent Washington news about Africa—the Symington committee's report on the longtime American military association with Ethiopia—is even more regrettable. Since 1953, the committee reported, the United States has secretly bestowed some \$147 million in military aid (\$12 million this year) in order to assure use of the Kagnew communications facility and otherwise have and hold Emperor Haile

Selassie's political favor. The emperor has employed the arms, it seems, chiefly to ward off internal threats to his power.

Given the global commitments which the United States built Kagnew to support (or was it the other way around?), it is possible to argue that this huge outpouring of arms to impoverished Ethiopia had its rationale—a rationale which may seem a bit rusty today but which had its own gleam in its day. One cannot help noticing, however, that Mr. Nixon in his foreign affairs message to Congress last February deplored the "arms race between Ethiopia and Somalia" as though Washington had played no role in it at all. (Moscow has given Somalia an estimated \$40 million in military aid since 1963.) The President also declared: "We will not intervene in the internal affairs of African nations." And in the same speech he pointedly referred to "the relatively limited development capital available to the (African) continent." How true: American economic aid to Africa in fiscal 1970 totaled \$294 million, roughly one dollar per African. Military aid to Haile Selassie in 1970 ran about \$12 million, or \$300 per Ethiopian soldier.

Last February, the President asserted that he would develop for Africa a "coherent concept to structure our policies." We assume he's still working on it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No Help for the Colonels

When the United States announced last month that it was resuming shipments of planes, tanks and other heavy arms to Greece, a State Department spokesman said of that country: "The trend toward a constitutional order is established." If that is true, America's European allies have failed to detect it.

The commission of the European Economic Community says its association agreement with Greece will remain "frozen" because of "prevailing political conditions" there. While

the six-member Common Market will maintain normal commercial business with Greece, it will continue to withhold financial aid and will bar any further steps for cooperation with the ruling colonels.

Perhaps the Community's decision will have no more influence on Athens than the often-breached American arms embargo, but it is refreshing at the present moment in world affairs to find six democratic nations taking a stand on principle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Heath's Mistake

The prime minister's policy on South African arms is a mistake, which is likely to damage British interests rather than advance them, and it is a mistake compounded by his unwillingness to change his mind. Yet it would equally be a mistake for anyone to suppose that this attitude is anything but popular. Of course the British people want a prime minister who speaks up for British interests, because if he does not, who will? Of course he believes he should serve the interests of Britain before those of Zambia. Of course they want to be led by someone who knows his own mind and cannot be talked out of it. Of course there is strength in the identification Mr. Heath can make with the ordinary, steady English people because unlike Macmillan, he is a member of

—From The Times (London).

### Allende's Chile

What sort of socialism will Allende build on his nationalist foundations? He heads a coalition of Marxist Socialists and more authoritarian and orthodox Communists. The Socialists are probably more afraid of their own left wing, which flirts with guerrilla theories. The Communists have a more efficient organization than the other parties but are not numerically strong. If they seem to be trying to dominate, President Allende may still continue to call on the radicals among the Christian Democrats. In the short run he wants to consolidate his own power.

—From The Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 30, 1895

LONDON—The now-famous dispatch from Hong Kong to the London Times has been confirmed. The English paper reported that a secret treaty had been signed last autumn between Russia and China which gave the former country the right to carry the great Siberian railway through Manchuria and to Port Arthur. China reserves the right to purchase the railway twenty years hence, but concedes to Russia the right of permanent anchorage of her fleet in Port Arthur. The momentous news has greatly agitated the British and other great Powers having interests in China.

### Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 30, 1920

WASHINGTON—Mr. Joseph Tumulty, secretary to the President, today described President Wilson as the greatest man of the age, but strangely misunderstood. "In a chair sits a man, your President," he said, "broken in health but still alert in mind. His hair is white, his shoulders bowed, his figure bent." Further impressions of the President's health were provided by friends, who said that he is standing in the shadow of the grave, greatly weakened by his long illness.

## The Kalashnikov Kid

By C. L. Sulzberger

AMMAN, Jordan.—During the recent civil war in which they received a bloody nose from Jordan's army the greatest accomplishment of the Palestine guerrillas was a decision to unite their bickering factions under the command of a single man, Yasir Arafat.

Although Arafat takes pains to dress like a guerrilla chief, he looks astonishingly unlike one. He always wears checked Arab head-dress (kaffiyah), battle shoes, unpressed khaki pants and baggy sweater.

When not traveling abroad he also sports a revolver with a clip of bullets strapped to his midriff and lugs a Kalashnikov, the Soviet submachine gun adopted as the Fedayeen trademark.

Despite this costume, invariably set off by a beard just three days old, Arafat has little of the hardy fighting man in his appearance. He is short, overweight, out of condition: a contrast to those lean, disciplined modern guerrillas—the younger Tito, Mao, of the Long March, Guevara, Grivas.

With heavy, sensuous features, pale skin and glittering eyes, often shaded by dark glasses, he resembles a cliché Hollywood villain. Stretching it, he is closer to that romanticist Garibaldi, than to General Gip.

### Undisputed Leader

Nevertheless, he has achieved currently unchallenged leadership of the dispossessed Palestine Arabs who, no matter what they publicly profess, believe the only way they can get home is by destroying Israel. They pretend no interest in negotiated settlement.

Arafat likes to emphasize military aspects of his movement. He boasts he was once an officer in the Egyptian Army (lieutenant). A ragtag group of Fedayeen bearing Kalashnikovs, hand grenades and often Pepsicola bottles, swarms around the headquarters area.

Zealously, Arafat contends: "It is our uncontested right to bear arms in an attempt to return to our country. Our aim is to liberate our homeland, Palestine, from the River Jordan to the sea. We have always rejected the 1967 UN resolution and we still reject it."

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## The Man on the Stump

By Joseph Kraft

By judicious timing of troop withdrawals and peace offers, Mr. Nixon has blunted the push to wind up the Vietnam war in a hurry. With the President backing out, however slowly, his opponents cannot seriously accuse his opponents of letting down the boys. The charge of "war lover" and "bugout" has equity.

The economic issue is supposed to be gaining new saliency. No doubt the specter of depression still haunts the old centers of industry along the Great Lakes. But except for Michigan, unemployment tends to be below the national average in those areas. Most of the big unemployment centers—Seattle, San Francisco, Kennedy, San Diego, Los Angeles—have been cushioned against the pain by very rapid growth in past years.

Inflation, of course, is a far more sharply felt economic trouble. But with prices still rising, Republicans are in a poor position to press the issue. And since the Democrats are known as the party of big spending and deficits, they have never been in good condition to turn inflation to advantage.

Set against that background, it seems highly unlikely that President Nixon will seriously divide the country. The more so as the men he is supporting are not dark and sinister figures. At worst the Republican Senate candidates are mere hacks (Ralph Tyler Smith in Illinois and George Murphy in California). The reason Mr. Nixon had to go out to support them with a big pitch on law and order is precisely because they were not burning up the track themselves. And there is nothing altogether ignoble about a President standing up for his political friends when the going is rough.

But Mr. Nixon has a delicate historical role to play. His opportunity—and to some extent his achievement—has been to wind down aggravated tensions. This is a tricky business because a myopic view of presidential leadership had been built so high. Only the other day, indeed, Pat Moynihan of the White House was reading us lessons about not expecting the White House to be a puppet.

But Mr. Nixon's plunge into the congressional campaign goes directly against the spirit of the restrained presidency. It suggests that Mr. Nixon has not yet grasped the spirit of his true role. It implies that he is still dreaming of attaining the greatness achieved by other men in other circumstances.

But these dreams cannot come true—no matter who wins the election. By straining after power, Mr. Nixon does not rid the presidency of overblown expectations. He only diminishes his high office.

## Yugoslavia's Restive Students

### Straining at the Leas

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE.—The gray areas of Yugoslav liberty are once again being probed this week, and again students at Belgrade's huge university are in the thick of the activity.

The department of philosophy has been shut down by a strike of several hundred student activists and professors in protest against the conviction and imprisonment of a fellow student Oct. 20. Students of the language, pharmaceutical and fine-arts departments have also joined the strike and sharp press attacks on the "extremists" have indicated that official concern is growing.

The main purpose of the strike is to secure the release, pending an appeal to the supreme court, of student leader Vladimir Mijanovic. He was convicted by the regional court in Belgrade of spreading "hostile propaganda" in an unauthorized underground newspaper. Among the evidence used against him at the trial were the descriptions in leaflets and in the paper of poor wages and near famine among Bosnian miners. The prosecution described these reports as "malevolent."

By coincidence, the sentence of student activists was imposed on the same day that the hard-line Communist regime in Czechoslovakia canceled political trials of intellectuals and dissidents.

### Linked to Djilas

The trial provoked several emotional outbreaks from witnesses and lawyers on both sides. During its course, the prosecution suggested that the defendant had contacts with Westerners, with high authorities of foreign embassies, and with the country's most famous dissident, Milovan Djilas, the former protege of President Tito.

Two of the defense lawyers, Sava Strugar and Miodrag Popovic, had defended Communists in Yugoslavia in the 1950s. They broadly implied that the defendant was being tried for similar ideas and activities 30 years later, but under a Communist regime.

Mijanovic, 24, was dropped from his Communist party cell in August, 1968, along with a number of other students at the philosophy department. The student under which he was tried this month carried a penalty of one to ten years in prison.

The backdrop for the student protest is a period of uncertainty and flux in Yugoslav political life, brought about by a reorganization

shaking a congratulatory b their charge? Mr. Harris, i gest that the U.S.A. stop the of its young people. In reply suggest that the U.S.A. do ever means necessary to in mudiars from performing SANDRA ROGERS MA Palma de Mallorca.

Canadian Regime Re your report of Mon. 19, on the Quebec terror mention a communiqué i PLQ group in which it itself as the "Dieppe Cell" by the notation "Royal 2 ment." The reported (Rev on to say: "This was app from reference to the t fied suffered by units of ment, whose troops n Montreal, at the hands o men in the Dieppe raid War II."

Just to keep the record straight, I would like to point Royal 2nd Regiment, Dots" as they are called take part in the Canadian Dieppe. Another French regiment, "Les Fusiliers Royal," did.

A. D. Canadian Broadcast Moscow.

### Miss Davis in 'Chains'

Re the letter of Thomas W. Harris (HT, Oct. 22) on Angela Davis's "plight," indeed it is not pleasant to be in "chains"—about those of us who viewed the photographs are wont to call such obstructions simply handcuffs—but when one is the alleged mastermind of the murder of at least four men how should she be treated? Perhaps the two grim-faced white men who escorted her to jail should be photographed whilst

JOHN J. O'CONNELL Bern.

### The Reich Con-

It is interesting to see publishing the article is wrong with America son Reich (Oct. 22, 23). that you are also going the article by the univer forward to the first what is wrong with Prof Oder? (As they say i land.)

JOHN J. O'CONNELL Bern.

### INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post.

Chairman John Hay Whitney Co-Chairman Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher Robert T. MacDonald

Editor Murray M. Weiss

General Manager Andre Bing

George W. Baker, Managing Editor; Roy Terger, Assistant Manager

JULY 1970

## The Tennessee Election Battle

*ard-fought confrontation between men of opposing political philosophies seems to bring an end to a 32-year congressional and achieve a primary objective of the Republican campaign.*

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Nashville to Knoxville, Memphis to the Smokies, criss-crossing his state in a single day, the Old Gray Fox—see politics—is frantically prodding the proliferating against him, trying to do before they spread cost him a fourth in the Senate. He slept half the night into the front seat of a car early-morning in a foggy mountain town. See some-weary and hoarse he has said to dozens in the last few intended victim of a mass media. This is a campaign between Sen. Brock and myself, Gore said, referring to the Republican challenger. Rep. William E. of Chattanooga.

is a major effort to win the people of Tennessee to their right to choose their orientation and by the amounts of money he is propelling talent, the makeup of the anti-God and anti-God, Anti-Prayer.

have accused me in the this campaign," he voice quivering with "of being anti-Tenn-Americas and anti-Jew they even charge

in anti-God and anti-

kind of low-road campaign work elsewhere, but it work in Tennessee." In each time Sen. Gore threw into a point-by-point examination of the Brock blossoming from television newspaper ads in the last that he has missed Tennessee's semi-voting against President's Southern Supreme Ninees, and his Vietnmes, by opposing school demands and legislation, prohibit busing and gun

In Mr. Brock's face a newspaper ad headlined "Against School Three Times," Sen. Gore demanded at a joint press conference that "my opponent disown this attack on racism and religion."

Brock's Reply

I never challenged your only your judgment," year-old Mr. Brock super-cool. "I have been about your religion, your votes. That is, is a statement of

back of the room one "outside propaganda" whom Sen. Gore could hardly contain his man, Kenneth Rietz, a Harry Treleaven consulting firm which

President Nixon's campaign in 1968, had Nashville over a year later the Brock race. Rietz was grinning because of the appearance of the Nashville Jaycees who were giving Mr. former Tennessee outstanding young man year." What pleased was that Sen. Gore doing Mr. Brock's campaign. Thus Sen. Gore dramatized his chosen role as the lone batter against the as

Rockefeller, Buckley Increase Leads, N.Y. Straw Poll Shows

By Karl E. Meyer

YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Conservative senatorial candidate L. Buckley and Republican Gov. Nelson Rockefeller increased their lead in the second heat of the New York straw poll.

Results published in the newspaper's editions today show Buckley ahead in the senatorial race with 38 percentage gain of two over his showing in the first round, published Sunday.

Rep. L. Ottiger, a Democrat, also gained two points, up to 32 percent.

Finishing last was Republican Sen. Charles E. Goodell, 23 percent of 5,045 straw ballots cast statewide from Friday through yesterday. This was a loss of one point Goodell, who has been attacked as a "radical liberal" resident Spiro T. Agnew.

Rockefeller Leads

In gubernatorial race, Gov. Rockefeller moved up to a gain of three—over the Democratic candidate, Arthur, who received 36 percent of the straws. Loss of one conservative candidate Paul Adams fell way behind with a loss of two from the first heat.

The poll will be published Monday. The poll has forecast all but four of 30 elections since 1928. But it erred in predicting a Rockefeller defeat and last year gave Mr. Lindsay a victory margin 15 percent bigger than outcome.

Daily News, which has endorsed Mr. Buckley and Gov. Rockefeller, hedged its forecast to some extent by publishing a study based on an in-depth survey of 769 voters. The study showed Gov. Rockefeller's margin dropping from nine points to nine. The paper said that the difference been due to the addition of the race for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Goldberg's running mate is Basil the first black to be nominated for statewide office in a major party.



Sen. Albert Gore

shamed power of the Nixon administration.

The September counter-offensive produced gains for Sen. Gore in the polls and a rash of national publicity, indicating he was fighting his way back from political extinction.

But to Mr. Rietz, that September surge by Sen. Gore was the last gasp. "We came out of the primary," he said the other day, "with more votes than any Republican had ever received in Tennessee. So we sat back. We gave Gore the month of September. We sent Brock into the rural areas, kept him off television, let them shoot their whole stock of charges. They made some gains but never did catch up, and now they've got a worn-out candidate and a worn-out campaign, and we've got everything left."

Nixon's Visit

"When the President came in, two weeks before election day," he continued, "we had 18 percent undecided in our polls—mostly Wallaceites who were anti-Gore but not pro-Brock or pro-Republican.

The Nixon visit gave us a tremendous boost in our basic Republican area of East Tennessee. Now we're really going after the undecideds with the four big issues we've saved for the last ten days—prayer, busing, gun control and the judges. Our last ad will turn Gore's campaign back on him by asking 'Isn't it time to say no to Albert Gore?'

If the Republicans have judged the timing of the propaganda campaign correctly, there is little likelihood Sen. Gore can survive, for other factors in the race are against him.

Republicans are making a major bid to elect a governor for the first time in 50 years. Their nominee is a Memphis dentist, Winfield Dunn, and his candidacy is expected to produce an exceptionally heavy Republican vote in the western part of the state.

Sen. Gore's gubernatorial ticket-mate, Nashville businessman John Jay Hooker Jr., is in serious trouble—particularly in his home area where there has been heavy newspaper publicity on the financial reverses suffered by his food franchising firm in the past year. And Sen. Gore needs a big vote out of Nashville and central Tennessee to win.

Democrats say that campaign had real impact. B.J. Cobb, the party chairman in Memphis, tells of a man who came in to volunteer his help, explaining, "I voted against that Gore in the primary, and I still think he's an S.O.B., but Brock is worse."

Late in September Sen. Gore capped his comeback effort by showing up, uninvited in the receiving line when Vice-President Agnew came to Memphis to promote Rep. Brock's candidacy. Thus Sen. Gore dramatized his chosen role as the lone batter against the as

\$3 Bills

In case that was too subtle, the unions even passed out \$3-dollar bills with Mr. Brock's picture on them, to show the workers, as one official put it, "what a phony this mountaintop millionaire really is."

It was part of the effort, as seen by Gene Graham, a Pulitzer-prize-winning former Tennessee reporter who is directing Sen. Gore's propaganda campaign, "to force that working man and his family to recognize the conflict between their attitudes and their interests. Bill Brock might represent their attitudes perfectly on the social issues, but Gore is the man who will vote to protect their economic interests."

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Wallaceites the Key

Everyone agrees that the election will be decided by the 34 percent of the Tennessee voters who consider themselves Democrats but supported George Wallace in 1968. Sen. Gore, by his own calculations, has to win two-thirds of the Wallaceites to prevail.

A week before the election, he still seemed far short of that goal. A door-to-door survey of a Wallace precinct in the Fraiser section of Shelby County, just outside Memphis, showed Sen. Gore trailing Rep. Brock almost as badly as he trailed his conservative Democratic rival, Huldy Crockett, in the primary.

Sen. Gore lost the precinct in the primary, 55-216. By his own estimate, he would have to reverse that margin to beat Mr. Brock in the general election. But the mechanics, maintenance men, clerks and salesmen and their wives living in that working-class white section split 77 to 10 for Mr. Brock over Sen. Gore in the survey, with 3 of the 30 undecided.

By the same margin (and in close correlation with their Senate choice), they gave greater importance to Mr. Brock's social issues—race, student unrest, crime and violence—than to Sen. Gore's chosen issues of inflation, unemployment and high interest rates.

Unless that focus shifts in the remaining days of the campaign, Albert Gore's 32-year congressional career may be ended and a primary objective of the 1970 Republican campaign achieved—the retirement of the Gray Fox to his Carthage home.

## California Hard Hit

### U.S. Report on Jobless Areas Provides Fuel for Democrats

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI)—The Labor Department has reported that Los Angeles and four other major labor market areas have been added to the list of those with "substantial" unemployment, and that two others had been removed.

The net gain of three means that the list now totals 38 of the 150 classified major labor market areas, compared with six two years ago. The rise in the number of these areas is a counterpart of the increase in overall unemployment. The latest report, disclosed Tuesday,

Mr. McCormack said there were firm indications that the national unemployment figure is approaching 6 percent and implied that the administration would withhold the latest national figures for October, until after the election. A Labor Department spokesman said that the figures have long been scheduled for publication Nov. 6, three days after the election, which is about the normal time of release.

#### 6 Percent Jobless

An area is included in the list if its unemployment rate—not counting purely seasonal or temporary factors—is 6 percent or higher of the local labor force, and if this rate is expected to continue for at least two months.

Besides the area of Los Angeles-Los Angeles, two other areas in California were added to the list this month: San Diego and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.

The new figures have particular political significance in California, where Sen. George Murphy, a Republican, is locked in a closely contested senatorial race with Rep. John V. Tunney, a Democrat.

The two other areas added to the national list were New Brunswick-Perth Amboy, N.J., and Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass. The two areas removed from the list were Kenosha, Wis., and Utica-Rome, N.Y.

The report added 13 smaller labor market areas to the list of those with "substantial" unemployment. The classification is made, in part, to determine eligibility for certain types of government assistance.

The first news of the new additions to the list came from

Speaker of the House John W. McCormack, Democrat of Massachusetts, who said the report was another example of the "falling economic policies" of the Nixon administration. Mr. McCormack had been notified in advance by the Labor Department, a routine procedure for members of Congress from affected states.

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The Los Angeles area, like

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fected by defense cutbacks. How-

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sons in the area labor force, only

about 220,000 are out of work.

Relatively few major cities are

in the "substantial" unemployment

category. Besides Los Angeles they

include Detroit, New Orleans,

Portland, Ore., and Seattle.

Rep. John W. McCormack

He continued: "While almost

3 million more Americans are out

of work than when he assumed

office, millions more have seen

paychecks shrink, and all Ameri-

cans have watched helplessly as

the purchasing power of their

dollar has shrunk and the value

of their savings has diminished.

The President and all the top of-

ficials of his administration are

on the campaign trail ignoring

the major issue of the day—the

economy."

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## Agnew Shows Political Value To Nixon on South U.S. Tour

By James M. Naughton

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Oct. 29 (UPI)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, discounting speculation that he will be dropped from the 1972 ticket, gave his second demonstration in three days of his political value to the Nixon administration from affected states.

In congressional campaign appearances here last night and in Albany, Ga., earlier, the Vice-President criticized liberals in the Senate and the news media, praised Sen. Richard Russell, D., Ga., as a man whose views match President Nixon's, and declined to comment on George C. Wallace.

Three days ago, in North and South Carolina, Mr. Agnew pledged that the President would put a Southerner on the Supreme Court, back the South on the school bus industry and protect the textile industry.

When the Vice-President arrived here yesterday afternoon, reporters asked him about published speculation that he might be dropped from the Republican ticket in 1972. Such guesswork, he replied, was typical of a mid-term campaign.

#### Earlier Examples

He recalled that the same had been written about Hubert H. Humphrey, Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon when they were vice-president, and added: "I'm not an insecure man. I have a sense of purpose in what I'm doing. I have a close relationship with my President. Just because someone makes a comment that I'm about to be dumped down the drain, I don't subscribe to it."

In remarks at a rally yesterday in Birmingham's Municipal Auditorium, the Vice-President described six Democratic and one Republican senator and two of former President Johnson's cabinet members as "radical liberals."

A CBS spokesman said the network received a request from the Republican party for a five-minute spot during the halftime and approved the request. The network then offered the Democrats equal time and has received acceptance, the spokesman said.

The CBS spokesman said he had no indication who would speak for the parties if the agreements are confirmed.

## Warsaw Honors Eaton

WARSAW, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Cyrus S. Eaton, an American millionaire who is a long-time supporter of Communist causes, was today presented with an honorary degree at Warsaw's College for Economic Studies. The 28-year-old Cleveland industrialist arrived here yesterday from Paris after talking with North Vietnamese and Viet Cong officials there.

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## Paris Movies

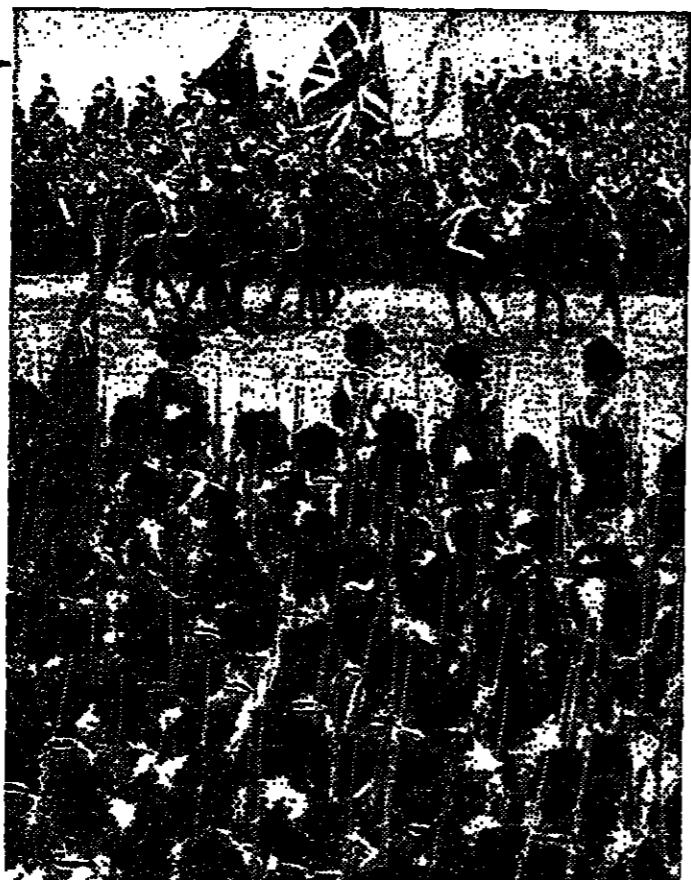
### Relentless Battlefield Realism

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**P**ARIS, Oct. 29.—Dino de Laurentiis, the Italian producer, guessed correctly in selecting a Russian to stage the story of Waterloo as a motion picture epic. The choice of an Englishman or a Frenchman might well have led to a prejudiced taking of sides. In the new magnificent movie (at the Cluny, the Paramount-Opera, the Elysée-Cinéma, the Mistral, the Club 15 Gaumont and the Moulin-Rouge in tri-lingual version) a resolute neutrality is maintained.

Philippe Sclanger, the historian, has discovered that it contains a few errors in fact, the scenario having amusingly forgotten, for example, that Wellington was not yet a duke at the time of his most famous military encounter. But the film is free from nationalistic bias. Its message is a familiar but still unheeded one: war is hell. Perhaps the most compelling moment in its two and a half hours is the incident in which a common soldier, having gone mad in the thick of the slaughter, cries out: "Why? Why do we do this?"

The script, not particularly distinguished for its dramaticity, is largely a blueprint for spectacular passages of overwhelming size, fury and force. In these Sergei Bondartchuk, the director of the Soviet film of



Scene from Bondartchuk's "Waterloo."

"War and Peace" again displays his mastery as a cinematic craftsman. Nothing to equal his mass scenes has been seen since the heroic days of Griffith and Eisenstein. Bondartchuk was a pupil of Eisenstein and he has studied the technique of his great forerunner rewardingly.

Under his command the screen takes on a gigantic dimension

to present a vast panorama of war with a relentless realism. It is often as though the battlefield canvases of David had been miraculously animated.

Now hand-to-hand combat fought to the booming of distant cannons holds the foreground. Now blaring trumpets herald the entrance of the cavalry into the fray and a thundering horse charge follows. Now the camera looks on from on high, disclosing a sweeping aerial view of the terrain with the mighty armies moving like figures on a chess board across the body-strewn plain.

Aside from the full-length portraits of Napoleon (Rod Steiger) and Wellington (Christopher Plummer), there is little characterization. This, one suspects, is due to drastic cutting, for Orson Welles, who receives prominent billing, is seen but once and briefly, sitting in an armchair, crippled with gout, as Louis XVIII. However, the sketching of the emperor's favorite fledgling officer (enacted with boyish freshness by Philippe Forquet) and of Wellington's two youthful aides, both slain in battle, is effective.

The Napoleon of the scenario is a weary warrior, suffering from both liver attacks and premonitions of defeat. The sight of him, reduced to mere mortal status, soaking in a bathtub has been borrowed from Tolstoy. He is played as a gruff, morose fatalist by Rod Steiger who has been dubbed into French, a device that dispels the threatening visual impression that he is Willy Loman in uniform. Plummer's Wellington is a sound account of the cynical gentleman soldier, executed with entertaining aplomb.

It may be in dramatizing the battles rather than in dramatizing its commanders that Bondartchuk has succeeded so brilliantly, broadening the scope of the screen with his vision of havoc and finally revealing the terrible face of war.

This version of "Spartacus" which will go to New York next April is a total revision of the first production done in Leningrad in 1956. Grigorovich has defined it as "a spectacle for four soldiers with corps de ba-

## Verdi's 'Don Carlo' Fully Realized

By David Stevens

**V**IENNA.—Verdi's "Don Carlo" is an opera that needs six singing actors of the first rank to be fully realized, and it got them in the Vienna State Opera's new production. The result was a veritable festival of Verdian singing that more than met the excited anticipation of this first major new production of the season.

It is not just politeness to mention the women first. The American mezzo-soprano Shirley Verrett made a triumphant debut Sunday in the house on the Ringstrasse as Princess Eboli. The role opens cold with a florid showpiece, the "Canzone del Volo," in which many mezzos are happy merely to escape disaster. Miss Verrett, despite a reported indisposition, sailed through it with stylish brilliance. And she gave real dramatic weight to the role, building gradually to her great final scene and an impressive ovation for her singing of "O don fatale."

As Elisabetta, the young Viennese prima donna Gundula Janowitz added greatly to her stature. Her richly nuanced singing was expected, but her customary dramatic coolness was forgotten as she probed deeply into the character of the unhappy queen.

**R**enowned Portrait Nicolai Ghiaurov, in rich voice, repeated his justly renowned portrait of the many-faced King Philip, and in the great confrontation with the grand inquisitor, he was matched by Martti Talvela's towering, aged and blind prince of the church, trembling with suppressed rage as he brought the full weight of his office down on the king's head. As Posa, the unlikely radical-liberal at

## Vienna Opera

the court of 16th-century Spain, Eberhard Wächter upheld the honor of the home team with conviction and ample voice.

Having Franco Corelli on hand was a certain reminder that the title role is for the tenor, and the handsome singer was in ringing voice, as were his admirers. But there is more to the part of the melancholy, ill-fated prince than clarion tones, and Corelli's portrayal was more suited to Mamro than Don Carlo, and his unpredictable and inelegant phrasing reinforced that impression.

Horst Stein, the State Opera's new first conductor, led a broadly paced, nicely conceived performance, and gave his singers admirable support. He was, nevertheless, the target of a vociferous boozing by the standing-room Mafia, which had in fact announced its intention in advance to demonstrate against Stein. The opera's direction subsequently called on the police to investigate the mysterious and unpleasant affair.

### Human Drama

The staging by Otto Schenk and sets and costumes by Jürgen Rose evidently sought to stress the abundant human drama in "Don Carlo" and minimize pomposity. To this end, the four-act version of 1864 was used and the final scene altered to eliminate the mysterious monk (or reincarnation of Charles V) who rescues Don Carlo from the inquisi-

tion. But if Schenk is to be given credit for some of the sensitive acting, there were also times when he seemed to forget that he was dealing with aristocrats. Posa and Carlo greeted each other more like old frat brothers than grandees and crown prince, and while Eboli is a femme fatale, she is not the coquette she seemed to be in the first act.

Rose designed an impressively somber cabinet for the king, but other scenes, such as the queen's garden in Act II, had no particular character at all, and he seemed to hover uncomfortably between realism and symbolism, the latter with a huge, omnipresent crucifix.

Carlo's jail cell seemed real enough when it had to be unlocked to admit this king, yet it soon filled up quickly with street rabble that wandered casually from the wings.

\* \* \*

The Vienna State Opera and the other state theaters are going through a difficult time as a result of the institution of a 45-hour week for stage and technical personnel. As a consequence of the nonavailability of stagehands combined with the work on the new "Don Carlo" production, there were an unheard of number of cancellations at the State Opera, which is normally almost never dark. Scheduled performances were cancelled on three nights last week, and last Monday "Aridaide" was substituted for the longer and more complicated production of "Rosenskavaller."

In addition, the staging of "Das Rheingold" was changed so that the Rhinemaidens simply sat on the rocks at the bottom of the river instead of seeming to swim—the stagehands needed to operate the wires and harness to achieve the latter effect were not available. And recent word was that a forthcoming "Götterdämmerung" will probably be given in concert form to avoid the massive stage preparation.

But if Schenk is to be given credit for some of the sensitive acting, there were also times when he seemed to forget that he was dealing with aristocrats. Posa and Carlo greeted each

### Dance in Rome

## Powerful Version of 'Spartacus'

By Brendan Fitzgerald

**R**OME.—It is hard to imagine a more vainglorious celebration of military pomp and the neo-Fascist triumph with which Yuri Grigorovich begins his "Spartacus"—like a glittering trophy bearing down on the audience out of the blackness of history, captained by the praetor Marcus Licinius Crassus, ecstatic with the arrogance of power.

Marii Liepa as Crassus, in the eight minutes this first scene lasts, establishes a memorable characterization while Grigorovich has created a part to put beside the figure of "War" in the Jocbs ballet "The Green Table."

Liepa seems not only to dance, but to harangue the audience to join him in his swaggering dementias, projecting a depraved personality across the footlights with the same impetus with which he leads his con-

tinually goose-stepping cohorts.

This version of "Spartacus" which will go to New York next April is a total revision of the first production done in Leningrad in 1956. Grigorovich has defined it as "a spectacle for four soldiers with corps de ba-

lets" in his handling of the corps de ballet.

The part of Spartacus owes its impact to the bravura and artistry of its interpreters rather than to the choreography.

Vladimir Vasiliev and Mikhail Lavrovsky alternated in the part in Milan and in Rome. Each gave an electrifying interpretation. Lavrovsky is a hot-eyed and bitter Spartacus, a hero of the proletariat who will wound though he cannot win. Vasiliev brought a classless and universal quality to his performances. His Spartacus seems to cherish a spark of hope beneath his anguish.

The death scene, the lament of Frigia, the wife of Spartacus, and in act two the pastoral scene and the procession of Roman patricians, are Grigorovich's finest moments.

Aram Khachaturian supplied the music, a sadly shallow montage of emotional clichés. Sets and costumes were by Simon Virsaladze, who has created all the productions brought on this first Italian tour. Even though he made his patrician women look more Flavian than republican, he made them look exceeding fair.



Vladimir Vasiliev and Ekaterina Maximova in "Spartacus."

Let's Structurally this is an accurate description of the ballet, but in performance and conception the two male roles far outclass the female. Grigorovich attains his most felicitous ef-

fектs in his handling of the corps de ballet.

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1970

## INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Page 9

**View Big Banks Forming Joint U.K. Ventures**  
Price Int'l.  
J. K. Ventures  
America-Europe Partnership Set Up

By Carl Gewirtz  
UPI, Oct. 29.—Four of the d's ten largest commercial is announced plans today to nd their range of services by setting up two new banks in London.

The four are: Chase Manhattan Bank, third largest in the United States; National Westminster Bank, and largest in England; Royal Bank of Canada, that country's est bank, and Westdeutsche debank Girozentrale, the larg in West Germany. They are, actively, the third, sixth, ninth and tenth largest in the

one of the banks to be formed

which will manage interna

al underwritings, organize com

plia loans and assist in cor

porate mergers and acquisitions.

tion Termihank Ltd. will spe

in large-scale Eurocurrency

is of up to ten years for multi

national customers. This will open

areas for the parent banks,

for the most part lend for a

minimum of seven years and then

constantly, which will have issued capital of

million.

**Scope Larger**

The joint ventures will supple

the banks' present operations

make available a range of

loans which any one of them

would not be able to provide

in some cases, the ventures will

use, for example, cannot offer

banking facilities in the

United States or control such an

overseas. It will also

Royal Bank's and National

Bank's first major entry

in this field. For the European

it will mean new important

s with North America.

most importantly, however, it will

ole the four to meet the enormous

and growing capital require

ments of multinational companies

only can they share the burden

financing these needs, but also

raise the risks.

An officer for a small

american bank noted, "It means

biggest banks are determined

to be the biggest."

day's announcement comes on

heads of the Linkup between

merchandise of West Germany

Credit Lyonnais of France

is part of a developing trend

banks to meet customers' needs

seeking to provide department

store availability of services

it's a natural evolution," one

leading competitor said, "as

international frontiers become less and

important and as multinational

arrangements require more

scale."

In addition to the two new

banks, the four partners will also

up Orion Management Ltd., a

management service" corporation

which will coordinate the activities

the new ventures and act as a

central planning group to study

activities.

Today's announcement said that

government approvals, where ap-

riate, are being sought."

**Industry's Growth**

Joint statement, the heads

the four banks explained that

international banking and fi-

cial environment... can best

described as suffering from car-

acute needs which can only be

effectively through greatly in-

sed forms of international co-

operation."

They noted that "the global

age of capital will require new

larger responses by interna-

tional financial institutions. There

be a need to internationalize

ing services, and to improve

mobilization, and creation of

international banking resources on a

global basis."

Together, the four parent organi-

ns have deposits of about \$45

in all their outlays in 65 coun-

tries. The new venture will be

to banks in other countries,

spokesman would not say which

they had expressed an interest

at \$12 million.

**A.I.I. MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.**  
PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of A.I.I. Management Company S.A., Panama City, Panama, will be held at the Hotel Metropole, Geneva, Switzerland, on Friday, November 20, 1970, at 16:00 in the afternoon.

The agenda will be:

Presentation of annual report for the year 1969-1970;

Approval of accounts;

Electation of one or more new directors.

Persons holding bearer shares shall be admitted and may vote such shares upon presentation of shares, or of a certificate of beneficial ownership to the effect that they are the beneficial owners of shares to be voted as of November 20, 1970.

Requests for proxies, accompanied by such bank certification of beneficial ownership should be sent to A.I.I. Services S.A., 5 Rue Pierre Fabre, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland, the agent for his purpose of A.I.I. Management Company S.A., prior to November 10, 1970. Such proxies should then be mailed to A.I.I. Services S.A., to reach them not later than 12:00 on November 20, or be presented to the secretary at the meeting.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

**How Goes GM, So Goes the U.S.**

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON (UPI)—With most of giant General Motors shut down for nearly six weeks, the potentially most pervasive strike since the 118-day steel stoppage in 1969 is increasingly affecting other sectors of the economy.

In Pittsburgh, Jones & Laughlin has laid off 4,000 steelworkers, 10 percent of its labor force.

In Opeka, Ala., Unicroy has furloughed 930 workers for lack of tire orders.

Some Great Lakes ore carriers are already being laid up instead of waiting for the late fall freeze.

Bankrupt Penn Central Railroad figures the strike is costing it \$2.5 million a month in lost freight.

Gov. William G. Milliken of Michigan com-

plains his state is losing \$4 million a week in revenues because of the shutdown.

Continuing claims for unemployment insurance, which usually go down in early fall, have been rising nationally the past five weeks, although strikers themselves are ineligible for jobless payments in all but two states.

**Cost to Participants**

The cost of the strike to its direct participants is comparatively easy to measure: Losses of about \$90 million daily in GM sales, \$14 million in employee wages, \$40 million daily in payments to GM's suppliers, \$20 million daily in taxes, and daily production of about 28,000 vehicles.

Almost impossible to measure, however, are the indirect effects of the shutdown. The effects are being clearly felt in such primary supplier industries as steel and rubber. As time goes on, they are bound to spread in transportation, aluminum, non-ferrous metals, automotive textiles, glass and a number of other industries.

And, as secondary layoffs mount, consumer income will suffer; retail sales will lag, tax collections at all levels of government will be hurt and almost every sector of the economy will be affected in one way or another.

About 10 percent of the nation's total steel output is consumed by GM alone. But industry sources suggest steel shipments may fall nearly 15 percent this month—to 6.5 million tons from 7.5 million in September. Obviously, factors other than the strike are at work.

Similarly, Jones & Laughlin blamed its layoffs only partially on the GM strike and cited a drop in general demand.

Unable to pinpoint the individual effects of the strike, then, most analysts have sought to assess its impact in aggregate terms.

Paul W. McCracken, the President's chief economic adviser, has estimated that each week of the shutdown will cut the Gross National Product, running at \$985 billion annually in the third

quarter, by \$1 billion and that this increment will grow with time.

Printouts from the econometric model at the Wharton School of Finance in Philadelphia indicate an annual GNP growth rate of a bit less than 1 percent in the fourth quarter were there not a strike. With a ten-week strike projected, the computer shows a negative growth rate of 3.25 percent for the quarter. Both forecasts are in "real" terms, with adjustments made for price changes.

**Scaring the Pants Off**

Dull as they may appear, these statistics scare the pants off some analysts.

One government economist, who prefers to remain anonymous, disagrees with the McCracken thesis that the economy had already turned up before the strike, saying it was still headed downward. And he feels this weakness, in conjunction with a lengthy strike, could spell a real recession.

Most economists, however, feel there will be a sharp rebound with most of the lost production being made up once the work stoppage ends. The Wharton model, for example, foresees a heady 11 percent annual growth rate in the final quarter of next year—still assuming a ten-week strike.

This is almost as bad news for the Nixon administration's outright recession. Its game plan has been to steer a narrow course between the Scylla of recession and the Charybdis of inflationary goals.

When the strike will end is anybody's guess. There is fairly common agreement that a settlement will not come within the next few weeks and union officials privately concede that the stoppage could continue past Christmas and into the new year.

The exchange did not spell out any details.

"It is expected that an agreement leading to the acquisition of Goodbody will be executed by Merrill Lynch and Goodbody before Nov. 5," the statement said.

Merrill Lynch said earlier today that it had signed an agreement that may lead to infusion of possibly \$15 million into the financially ailing brokerage house.

The Wall Street giant said its entry into this "difficult affair" comes about primarily because of its concern over the 225,000 customers who now have accounts at Goodbody—and because the NYSE requested it.

The firm said it is convinced that without its immediate intervention, those customers would face financial jeopardy.

Merrill Lynch added that the repercussions of an immediate liquidation of Goodbody might have had seriously damaging consequences to the whole financial community and might have hampered the orderly functioning of the nation's capital markets.

Merrill Lynch, with assets of \$1.73 billion and working capital of \$742.4 million as of July 31, is considered the only firm in the industry capable of absorbing a house size of Goodbody.

If Merrill does finally take over Goodbody, it would be under the so-called "failing firm" doctrine of anti-trust law. That doctrine holds that a merger between competing companies may be allowed if the Justice Department is convinced that one of the firms would fail without the merger and that a union with a non-competitor is not feasible.

Anti-trust chief Richard McLaren has said that his department is watching the case closely and probably would not object to the merger if capital could not be raised from outside sources.

The NYSE had ruled that Goodbody must come up with additional capital by Nov. 5 or be expelled from membership. Such an action which could be followed by a suspension by the Securities and Exchange Commission, would effectively put the firm out of the securities business and freeze the cash and securities it is holding for its customers.

Goodbody has acknowledged that its working capital falls short of NYSE requirements by \$8 million.

Target figures for real growth in gross national product are:

West Germany, 4 to 4.8 percent a year; France, 2.5 to 3 percent; Belgium, 2.8 to 3.3 percent; Luxembourg, 2.3 to 2.8 percent; Italy, 2.2 to 2.3 percent and Holland, 2.2 to 2.3 percent.

Total exports for the first nine

months of 1970 were \$12.5 billion, up 14.7

percent from the same period last year, the report said.

Imports totaled \$10.5 billion this year, compared with \$10.4 billion last year.

U.S. Retail Sales Down

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Retail sales dropped 1 percent to \$6.5 billion in the week ended Oct. 24, the Commerce Department reported today. But sales were 2 percent above those in the same 1969 week, which totaled \$6.8 billion.

It shared honors with Pan American World Airways, edging up 1.4 to 12.5. While most

domestic airlines are reporting





NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit Ticker Year-to-date

**FOODS**

Wheat 2, red bush \$2.14/lb. 8.71

Wheat 2, hard red fl. 8.69/lb. 8.89/lb.

Corn, 2 yellow bu. 1.69/lb. 1.43/lb.

Canola white bu. .94/lb. .82/lb.

Bird's 2 White, 1.69/lb. 1.54/lb.

Cocoa Accra, 1b. .85/lb. 1.02/lb.

Coffee 4 Santos Bu. .57/lb. 45/lb.

**TEXTILES**

Printed 60-60 35% fd. 16.1% 16.1%

Metals

Iron & Fury Phillips ton 105.00 99.00

Iron & Fury Phillips ton 74.50 66.00

Steel scrap No. 1b. 41.42 38.34

Lead scrap No. 1b. 14.13 13.45

Copper wire 1b. 52.40 50.74

Tin, Straits, 1b. 1.74/lb. 1.68/lb.

Zinc, E. S. L. basis, lb. 15 13.9

Silver, N.Y. oz. 1.79 1.94/lb.

### U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's Indus. Index 100

Dec. 31, 1970: 387.5 411.9

\* Nominal + Asked

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 29, 1970

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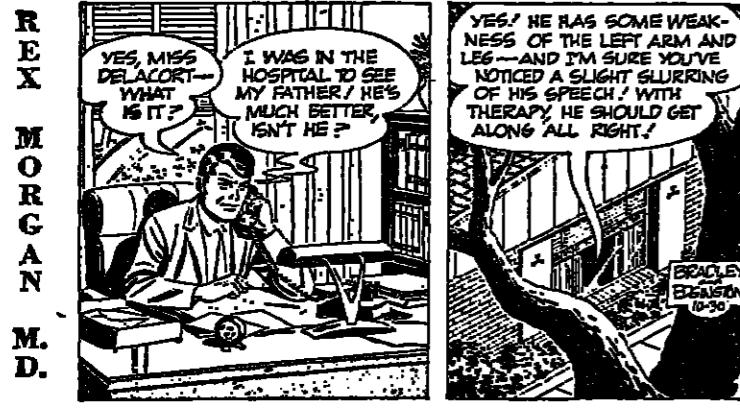
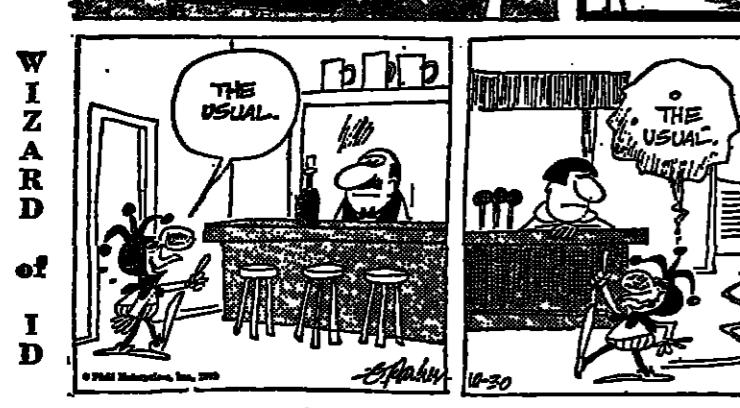
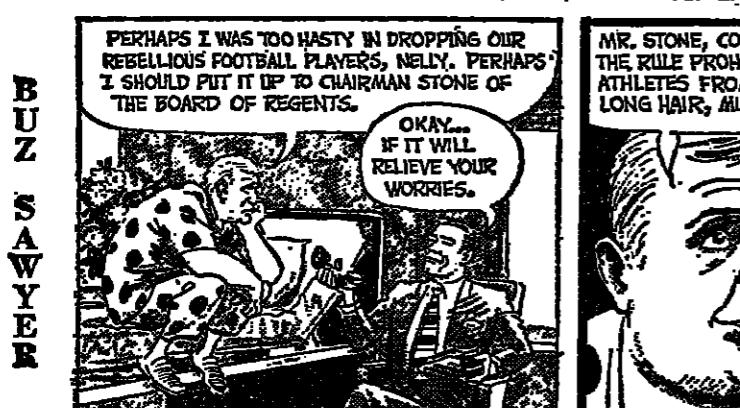
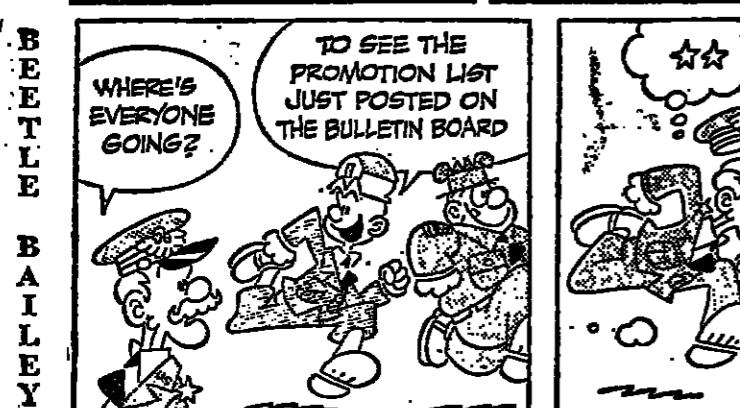
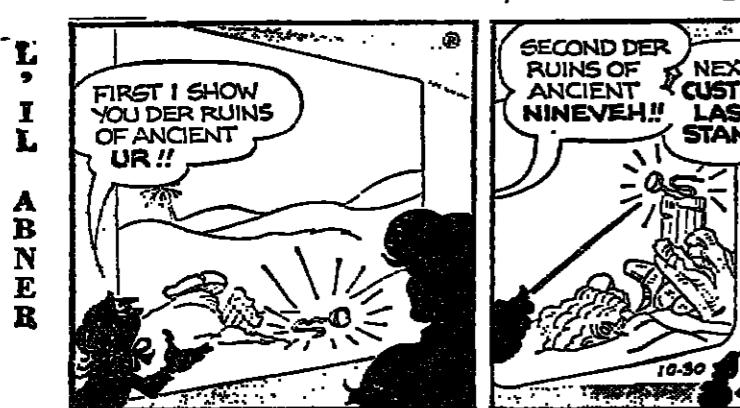
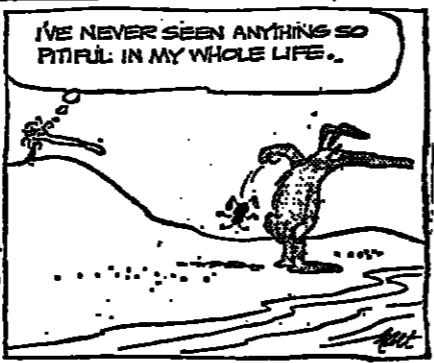
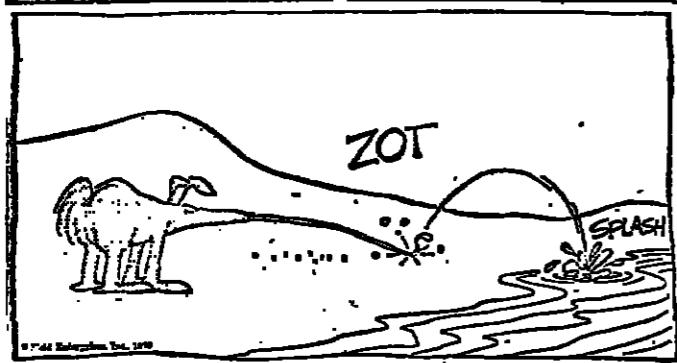




ON HALLOWEEN NIGHT THE "GREAT PUMPKIN" WILL FLY OVER THIS PUMPKIN PATCH WITH HIS BAG OF TOYS AND YOU AND I WILL BE GLAD FOR OUR FAITHFULNESS...



THIS WOULD BE A TERRIBLE PLACE TO LOSE A CONTACT LENS...



OUT WE GOT WHIP HER UP! A BEE! A BEE!

LESSON: DON'T SWIM ON PATIN OUT A BEE!

NIGHT AS WELL GO OUT AND SWIM, BUT DON'T SWIM ON PATIN OUT A BEE!

LEARN: DON'T SWIM ON PATIN OUT A BEE!

NOW THEY'RE HEADING INTO THE JUNGLE! HOPE NOTHING GETS THEM UNTIL AFTER THEY FIND WHAT I COULDN'T!

WHAT'S THIS? THE NATIVES DIDN'T BUILD MONUMENTS AROUND HERE.

KEEP AN EYE OPEN, RIP. DON'T NICK A SLEEPING BOA!

IF THIS WAS AN ABANDONED FORBES-JAMESON CAMP, OLD JOSHUA KNEW ABOUT IT! LET'S SEE WHAT'S BACK HERE...

## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A very subtle defensive point was involved in the diagrammed deal.

It can be seen that four hearts is a borderline contract. There are three sure losers, and the declarer's fate rests on the ability of the defenders to maneuver a club ruff.

North's raise to three hearts was a limit bid, inviting rather than forcing South to continue. The acceptance of the invitation was optimistic. With a minimum opening including an unguarded king, South should no doubt have passed.

West led the spade queen, and South won in dummy with the king and led a low trump. East put up the heart king, willing to run the slight risk that his partner held a singleton heart queen in the interests of preserving his heart six for a possible ruff.

The defense is now easy on paper, but it was not so easy for West when his partner led the club ten. Was that card a singleton or a doubleton?

Unfortunately for West, he knew that his partner held the trump ace, because the king had won the previous trick. He had to assume that East held a small trump for ruffing purposes. So if the club ten was a singleton, the club ace had to be played immediately for a quick ruff. But if the club ten was the top card of a doubleton holding, it was vital to duck, preserving the ace as an entry so that East could be given a ruff on the third round of the suit.

If West had guessed wrong, he might have blamed his partner for missing a chance to

mislead the defense. East should have played the heart ace, not the king, when the suit was led from dummy. This would have given West the impression that his partner did not hold the heart king, so there would have been no temptation to duck the club trick and try for a slow ruff.

**NORTH**  
♦ K9  
♦ Q983  
♦ A1083  
♦ QJ3

**WEST**  
♦ QJ52  
♦ 5  
♦ Q54  
♦ A8652

**EAST**  
♦ 10763  
♦ AK6  
♦ J9762  
♦ 10

**SOUTH (D)**  
♦ A84  
♦ Q10742  
♦ QX  
♦ K974

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
10 Pass 30 Pass Pass  
40 Pass Pass Pass  
West led the spade queen.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

AGAS BOMB BASAL LABOROVER BRINE ELABORATE LATIN SEC BOLLERO BOLD SKEINS ALINES LIBSEIN KOREA SUER SIDER SHE BRIAY LIKKE ADONKEY AGT LONERS OSESE ANDIES ALLITS FAIRMERS FULLIEET AITEE ASIATART TAE CORES PIICKABONE ENURIE UTTIERANCE SENSE RLOOD YSEIR

There is something a little patronizing about this approach, it has to be acknowledged, something in the tone which suggests a well-bred, nicely educated, socially conscious aristocrat who has gone out to work among the disadvantaged and returned with that special sense of superiority born of experience and the discovery of life. "I hope I will not shock you in this letter," Hersey says, "by using language you may not have used with any exuberance since you left college."

"Well, he will shock some old Blues, because this is no mean golf that Hersey is shouting

## LETTER TO THE ALUMNI

By John Hersey. Knopf. 145 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Philip L. Geyelin

## BOOKS

It ought not to be so hard to capture the essence of this book. It is mercifully slim by today's standards. It leans for its dramatic effect on a single event, Yale's moment of truth last May Day weekend, when the Black Panther trial in New Haven almost, but not quite, demolished the university. It is written by an accomplished novelist-journalist who has peered into other infernos in the past—Hiroshima; the Algiers Motel incident—before spending the last five years as master of Pieron, one of the 12 residential colleges about which university life is built at Yale. One eagerly awaits the lessons he will draw from it all.

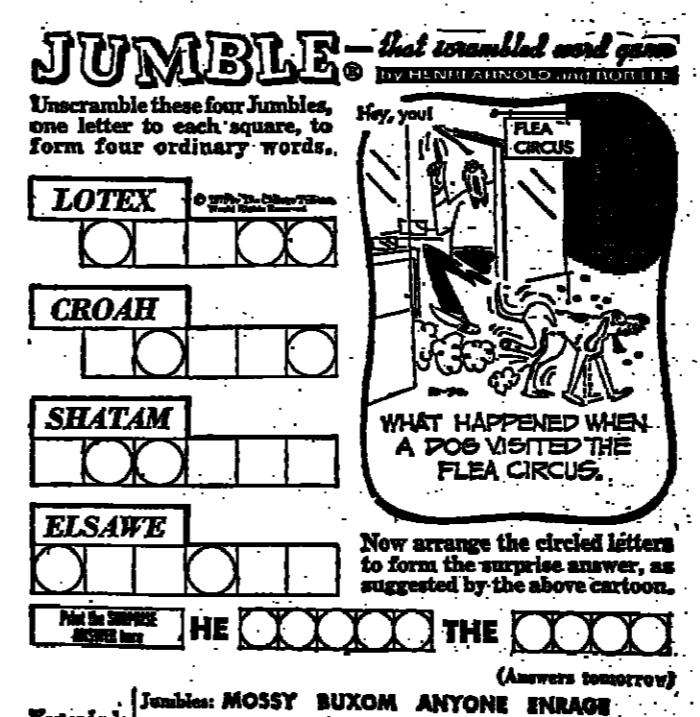
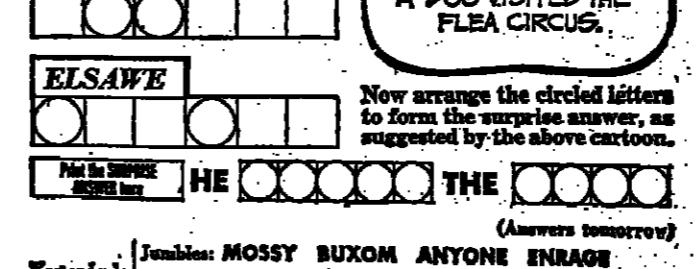
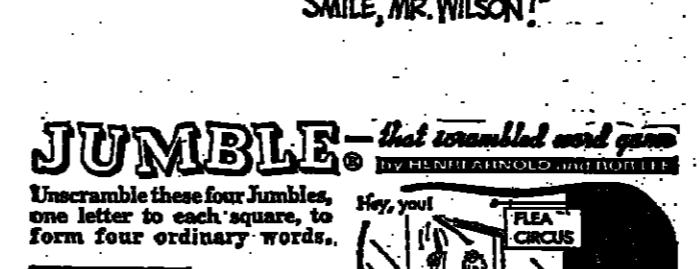
Instead, what you come away with is something infinitely more valuable—the confession of a sensitive, intelligent, penetrating observer/participant that he has no ready answer because there is none. Instead, what you hear is an eloquent and impassioned plea for the beginnings of a new trust and a new understanding, an acceptance, just for openers, of the "shimmering diversity" of the student body—the revolutionaries, the activists, the moralists, the individualists, the conservatives, the druggies and yippies, joiners and doers, drunks and drunks...

This is, in short, a cry for help, an appeal to close a "gap" between you and your Blue Mother," and it is not calculated, by its tone or its manner, to win easy acceptance from either the old Blues, to whom Hersey's letter is specifically addressed, or other-than-old-Blues, for that matter. Because among the bundle of "turbulent thoughts and complicated feelings" with which Hersey has emerged, from what has obviously been a profound experience, are his stated convictions that (A) Yale is the best private university in the country, and (B) Kingman Brewster Jr. is the best university president in the country, and that (C) too many old Blues are blinded to (A) and (B) by the fact of their sheltered, sheltered lives.

It is thin, the part about the future, two essential elements of tolerable future will be atmosphere of trust and centralization of power, how Hersey argues, t fused young must back or woken back system. It is thin, the part about the future, which is in a great strength of this able series of vignettes. It will not, one sure, be widely agreed. Its principal purpose is to solve a problem as much define and to drama Above all, Hersey sounds and eloquent alarm Christ!" he says tow end, after a particular wrought analysis of what is wrong with our universi tem. "I hate descending bullshitting rhetoric—but can one find the right when the handful of women who presently r power to bring the chan will keep Yale and all t marvelous places like can't seem to realize extremity we have read

The reviewer is e The Washington Post page.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOTEX

CROAH

SHATAM

ELSAGE

HE THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: MOSSY BUXTOM ANYONE ENRAGE

Answers: What rabbits do when they are electric—GO ON A "BUNNYMOON"

## CROSSWORD

By Wi

## ACROSS

- 1 Phone
- 5 Anita and Barbara
- 11 Erode
- 14 Busy as
- 15 Waken
- 16 Asian deer
- 17 Dylan song
- 20 His Fr.
- 21 Ancient Asian
- 22 Rub out
- 23 Often-letting thing
- 24 Aide: Abbr.
- 25 Argot
- 29 Spring riser
- 30 Sea birds
- 34 Service charges
- 37 Kind of beer
- 39 Red-yellow color
- 40 Dame Rumor
- 41 One opposed
- 42 Chorus's benefactor
- 44 Singer Howard
- 45 Weight
- 46 "...in some one — arms"
- 47 Legal term
- 50 Chum.
- 51 Light craft:
- 53 Burn
- 54 Commercial degree
- 58 Gene Kelly film
- 61 Lodging place
- 62 "It's all the me!"
- 63 Preposition
- 64 Cha
- 65 Escapes
- 66 Hammer part
- 67 Hacks
- 68 Skilled
- 69 Certain people zodiacally
- 70 More stable
- 71 Dry
- 72 " — but the brave,"
- 73 Word of contempt
- 74 Remains
- 75 Prognostications
- 76 Greek goddess
- 77 Tops
- 78 Kennedy
- 79 Reflection
- 80 Victoria or Yosemite
- 81 Irving
- 82 Requir
- 83 Tarzan
- 84 Former Premie
- 85 Actor C
- 86 Sharp r
- 87 Honor f
- 88 Name f. dischot
- 89 Anchor
- 90 gr
- 91 Propri
- 92 Escapes
- 93 Anchors
- 94 Hopi p.
- 95 Macbeth
- 96 Macbeth
- 97 Procr
- 98 Femin
- 99 Thick
- 100 Malma
- 101 Hazard
- 102 in a w
- 103 Meet
- 104 Baking
- 105 Hawaii
- 106 Irving

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67									57	

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POCO

RIP KIRBY

## Money Changed Flood's Mind About Returning to Baseball

W YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—"I still think the reserves clause and I still think there is too much bull in baseball, but like everybody else, I've had some business reverses and I'm money."

His words belong to outfielder Curt Flood and in a story in today's New York Post, he tells why he might sign and play with the Boston Senators despite a lawsuit still pending that challenges his reserve system.

"I'm buying alimony and I got five kids to support," Flood said. "Enough to drive any man back into the game."

In spoke of the offer made by Senators' owner Bob Short, who offered him more money to play with the Senators next year. Flood, "then I got playing for the Cardinals in 1969. It'll start a trend of players taking a year off."

The Cardinals paid Flood \$20,000 his final year before trading him to Philadelphia, which ultimately traded negotiation rights to Short's offer. Therefore, it should be around \$100,000.

Short said, "he didn't think the year off would handicap him. He only been away a year," he explained. "Everybody is away six months. Look at what Muhammad Ali did."

Ali left the country for Copenhagen after his \$1-million anti-war was completed in Federal Court here and said he spent the summer trying to forget baseball and the reserve clause.

### 3 Goals in 3d Beat Wings

## Angers Reach Top in Seiling's Pass

By Gerald Eskenazi

YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT)—New York Rangers continued faster, stronger and better in opposition last night, and were down the Detroit Red 4-1, with three final-period extended the New Yorkers' streak in National Hockey play to seven games (six wins, one tie) and it elevated to first place in the East.

It's not until midway in the period that the Rangers got through most of the Roy Edwards, playing with natural instinct, had knocked out a Ranger shot that were at him hard and accurately. Roy Seiling, who has been an outstanding season, had a cushioned on his stick.

"The Wings coming at me," said later, "and I spotted Billy air all alone near the

ring got off a 40-foot pass and on Fairbank's blade; Fairbank whipped it past for a 2-1 New York lead.

Vic Hadfield, whose job

dinals Trade

Ylor to Brewers

McNertney

LOUIS, Oct. 20 (AP)—The

Cardinals have traded player Carl Taylor and Jim Ellis to the Milwaukee Brewers for catcher Jerry McNertney, 34, who hit .243.

Brewers, the Cardinals re-

George Lauzonique and left-

Jesse Huggins,

or, who has caught and in the infield and out-

catted 249 for the Cardinals.

pitchers obtained by the are headed for Triple-A

### NHL Standings

#### East Division

#### West Division

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#### Friday's Games

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